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superior numbers through the text, are made readily available; nor must we overlook a thorough and carefully prepared index. The page maps throughout are good, as are the numerous and well selected illustrations. It is only the mechanical make up of the volume that could be adversely criticized; as there is, for example, no statement on the title page that the work is by Dr. Wissler, and, as in the copy before us, the large folding maps are not properly inserted.

W. H. MINER

Ka-Mi-Akin. The last hero of the Yakimas. By A. J. Splawn. (Portland, Oregon: Mrs. A. J. Splawn. 1917. 436 p. \$2.00)

Within the last ten or fifteen years there have come from the west various fugitive items which would not rank well according to the American historical association methods, but in which there is unquestionably a wealth of local detail and western color, much of which it would be difficult to find elsewhere since it is not included in more accurate and methodically arranged historical works.

Ka-Mi-Akin. The last hero of the Yakimas is published by the author's widow, partly as a memorial and partly because the volume is of genuine interest. It appeals somewhat to readers of the central west because the writer was born in Holt county, Missouri, in 1845.

Mr. Splawn was a typical pioneer and frontiersman. He crossed the plains with the family, settled in Linn county, Oregon, in 1851, from thence migrated to Washington, and spent practically all his life after the age of fifteen in Yakima county, where he was actively engaged in the cattle business for thirty-five years. He helped organize the first meat packing plant on the west coast, was president of the Live Stock association, and went to the Washington state legislature in 1902 as senator.

In 1908 he ran for governor on the democratic ticket, leading a forlorn hope for his party. Later he was the first mayor of North Yakima under the commission form of government. Always an upright and fearless man and invariably at the head of all advanced projects in the northwest, he was known throughout that country not only by the white population but by the Indians of Washington, Oregon, and Montana, as a friend, advocate, and adviser.

His book, like that written by Governor George E. Cole, and one or two others, is a product of the time and the place. It is primarily the life of the Yakima chief, Ka-Mi-Akin, and has to deal with the Indian raids, outbreaks, wars, and expeditions in the valley of the Columbia and in the Willamette country.

There is an excellent account of McClelland's expedition in 1853; of the establishment of Fort Simcoe in 1856 and its attendant Indian troubles; of the cowboy in 1861, at which period he was at the zenith of

his fame; of the founding of Ellensburg in 1870. Altogether the fifty-five comparatively short chapters are of real interest, though there is no great amount of literary charm. Practically the whole book is devoted in one way or another to Indian affairs, but there is some genealogy and local history of the northwest, and one particularly well written chapter on Indian folklore.

The numerous illustrations, in every way appropriate to the text, are for the most part full page half tones. Except for the somewhat amateurish style in the way of book-making, there is little if any adverse criticism to offer. Almost any book of this kind ought to be received in the proper spirit and looked upon as a contribution to a certain phase of the history of our country, from which, as we have stated above, much may be gleaned.

W. H. MINER

Western influence on political parties to 1825. An essay in historical interpretation. By Homer C. Hockett, professor of American history, Ohio state university. [Ohio state university bulletin, 22: number 3, Contributions in history and political science, number 4] (Columbus: Ohio state university, 1917. 157 p. \$1.00)

This monograph was begun "in a search for the key to the political history of Monroe's presidency." This key Mr. Hockett seems to find in the growth of the west, which by 1824 had become so keenly conscious of its peculiar economic interests and voting strength that it laid claim, in the candidacies of Clay and Jackson, to the highest office in the land and to a determining influence in shaping national policies. "Only on the surface was the campaign of 1824 a personal contest among men holding 'common republican principles.' . . . That portion of the West which placed economic interests first followed Clay into the coalition with Adams which formed the National Republican party." To that portion of the west which placed democratic government first, the circumstances under which the national republican party was born gave great offense, and enabled the friends of Jackson to promote his cause in the name of popular rule. To the support of this element were gradually drawn the southern planters who, in an earlier period, had been allied with the northeast. Although feeling no enthusiasm for popular government, these aristocrats were opposed to the economic policy of the national republicans, and saw in Adams' inaugural address and first message that the south had nothing to expect from that party. This was the basis of the temporary union of the southern planters and Jackson's western following in common opposition to the party in power.

Not only was the economic development of the west the most important factor in the re-formation of parties between 1815 and 1825, but, in the